The Committee, it will be seen, designated Wednesday, the 19th day of April, as the time for holding the Convention. It was felt to be impossible to name a day which would be most convenient for all nortions of the State; yet the Committee, in indicaing the time, had the benefit not only of their own knowledge of the views and wishes of various sections, but also the aid in this respect of prominent members of the party from a distance. The time designated will, we doubt not, meet the wishes of the larger number of the party; and we would most respectfully and earnestly urge upon those who may not find the period named the most convenient for them, to bear the disappointment with the patience and fortitude of Democrats, anticipating as we all do the victory to be achieved in the canvass, which will amply compensate for any sacrifice of this kind.

There are two advantages in the period designated. which are important. One is, that ample time is iforded for holding meetings in the various Counies, and of thus ensuring a full representation; and he other, that the roads will be in good condition. to that many can attend who could not do so in Feb-

ruary or March. But the time when is a subordinate consideration the work to be accomplished. The State is now Democratic; it is prospering in all departments of industry and labor beyond all former experience or example; its public works are going forward: its educational interests are improving and brightening; is financial affairs are in a better condition than at any former period; and indeed a new day, full of hope and promise, is shedding its light upon us all. The people, we are fully persuaded, are satisfied with hese results—they take part in the hope that no backward step may characterize our present policy; and they will see to it, in our humble opinion, that no mere party schemes or personal ambitions shall interpose themselves to prevent a perpetuation of the dvantages and the prosperity which they now enjoy. Their sympathies as well as their judgments are with Democratic men and Democratic measures; and they will neither, for slight reasons, undo the past, nor rille with their expectations for the future by comnitting the ship of State to those who have been already tried and found wanting. Defeat, then, can befall the Democracy only as the result of divisions apathy among themselves; these are the points be guarded from this to the day of the election. Divisions among Democrats! Wherefore? What s to be gained by it? What must follow but Whig ascendency, Whig abuses in legislation and in government generally, and Whig disregard of the popular will and of popular rights? It would do no good, either to our cause or to the people, to regret all this after we had contributed to produce it; let us, then, pursue the dictates of common sense and

of common regard for the public welfare, and unite, s we can unite to a man, and sweep the State as we did in 1852. Union and energy !- these are the gords to gleam on our banner. Our opponents are dready in the field, and they will struggle with unusual desperation for the offices and honors of the State. They know that their all is at stake, for if they fail in this contest they will go down to rise no more. We must meet them at all points; where the battle goes heaviest and hottest, there we must show he most solid front; and in order to do this sucessfully we must appeal to the people with an acreptable candidate for Governor, with facts and arguments, and with a spirit, a confidence in our cause which will take no result but victory. But we are detaining our readers from the proceed-

ags of the Committee. In the language of the second Resolution, we beg leave to express the earlest hope that the Democrats "in every County broughout the State will take early and efficient nessures not only to have themselves represented in lonvention, but also to organize for the approaching lections, convinced as we are that nothing is necesary to ensure the triumphant success of the Demoratic party but prompt and united action on the part of its friends."

The Democratic State Committee appointed by he last Democratic State Convention, having met the City of Raleigh on the 20th of January 1854, a pursuance of a previous call, and having had unler consideration the time and place of holding the ext Democratic State Convention, have adopted the llowing Resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that Convention of the Democratic party be holden in he City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY THE 19TH AY OF APRIL next, for the purpose of nominatng a suitable candidate for Governor of the State

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee s important to have a full expression of the views and wishes of the Democratic party. They thereore earnestly recommend to their friends in every ounty throughout the State to take early and effient measures, not only to have themselves repreented in said Convention, but also to organize for he approaching elections, convinced as they are hat nothing is necessary to insure the triumphant ecess of the Democratic party, but prompt and nited action on the part of its friends.

Resolved, That this Committee have undiminished onfidence in the principles and measures of the Democratic party. They have stood the test of experience, and have received the most emphatic and epeated approvals not only from the people of this state, but also from the whole Union; and the Comnittee doubt not the Democratic party of the State tand ready to-reaffirm them and to hold them up the people for their re-approval.

Resolved, That this Committee feel a proud satisction in the able and successful administration of present Governor, DAVID S. REID; and though Constitution, for wise purposes, has rendered in ineligible for another term, they doubt not there in the Democratic party other distinguished men who would be animated by the same deotion to popular rights, and under whose adminisration, guided by the same republican chart and ompass, the ship of State would move on in safety success to her high and honorable destiny.

City Appairs. We learn that the newly elected tion. His zeal is deserving of much praise. loard of Commissioners for Raleigh were qualified Saturday night last, and entered on their duties ith the exception of Mr. Whiting, who, we regret state, has been confined to his house for several reeks past by serious indisposition.

Mr. Root was elected City Treasurer, and Mr. aines H. Murray and Mr. Bryant Miller, Town Contables. Mr. Christophers was re-elected Clerk to e Board.

The weather here is now clear and quite cold, he roads are said to be almost impassable. The Vestern stage, which has the worst road to travel, as been reduced of late to an open box, which affords to passengers the full benefits of light and air.

BUNCOMBE IN THE FIELD! It will be seen, by the proceedings in another col-ma, that the Democrats of Buncombe are in the field ready for the campaign of 1854. They stand firmly on the State and Baltimore platforms, and announce their attachment as of old for the great principle of Free Suffrage. We hail this movement in Buncombe with much satisfaction; and we trust the other Counties in that region will respond until the whole of the great West shall be fully aroused and

prepared for the important struggle so near at hand. We learn from the Asheville News, that the Demcerats of Madison were to hold a meeting last week; and the Democrats of Yancev were to hold a meeting on Tuesday of County Court. Union County, it will be seen, has also held a meeting and appointed Delegates to the State Convention.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend for the following interesting account of the Buncombe meeting and the position of parties in Western Carolina:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 14, 1854. W. W. Holden, Esq. - Dear Sir: As a word from the mountains may not be devoid of interest to your readers, I have concluded to give you the benefit of a few leisure moments. Tuesday last was a proud day for the Democracy of old Buncombe. According to previous notice, given through the News, on that day a public meeting was held to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Never before was so large and so enthusiastic a meeting of the party witnessed in the County. The hard-fisted, sun-browned yeomanry from the mountains and the plains were here, and from every indication a better spirit hever animated the Democracy than at present. You will observe from the proceedings published in the News of the 12th, that the Democrats of Buncombe have walked up square and straight to the Baltimore platform; and that as regards State issues, they are right.

The meeting did not express any preference for a Gubernatorial candidate. "Principles, not men," is their rule of action. They will do their duty, let the candidate come from what section he may. Whilst this is so, we would hail with joy the nomination of Dr. C. Mills, of Rutherford, or Col. W. W. AVERY, of Burke. Both of these gentlemen have claims of no ordinary character upon the party. No men in he State have been more unflinching in their devotion to principles, and certainly none have made greater sacrifices for the success of the party. But it is not wholly upon these grounds that the West would delight to honor these gentlemen; they are both able and popular debaters, sound statesmen, and would do honor to the chair now so ably filled by His Excellency, Gov. Reib. Either of them would be acceptable to the West, and doubtless to the Democracy of the entire State. The Democracy of the West, however, are not factious, and whoseever the nominee may be, he will receive the enthusiastic and undivided support of the party.

The meeting on Tuesday was addressed at some length by David Coleman and Marcus Erwin, Esq'rs. Mr. Coleman is an old line Democrat-a man of fine abilities, and as a speaker, fluent, forcible and pleas-He is what a Federalist would call an "unterrified Democrat"-bold, zealous, unflinching, and emphatically a working man. - His address was well received and made its mark upon the public mind. He deserves well of the party, and talents such as his cannot long be kept down. Mr. Erwin followed m a speech which was every way worthy of the man That the Editor of the Spectator was unable to find any fault in it, except so far as the principles advocated was concerned, is the highest compliment that gentleman could have bestowed upon it, proverbial as he is for his carping, fault-finding propensities. Mr. Erwin commenced his speech by stating that what he had to say was not with any reference to a certain class of newspaper-writers and would-be great men, who thought it their right to sit in judgment upon the consciences and conduct of others. For them he had no respect. But he wished to give the people of Buncombe, who had manifested friendship for and confidence in him, the reasons which actuated him in renouncing the Whig party. Respect for them and justice to himself required that he should do this. He then proceeded in a masterly manner to trace the history of the so-called Whig party for some years past-spoke of the affiliation of that party with the Freesoilers and Abolitionists of the North -said that the party which once boasted of its men and its principles was nothing more than a mere sectional Abolition faction, without any great leading principles or landmarks-spoke of the influences which secured the nomination of Gen. Scott-of the shameful abandonment of principles by the Whig leaders on the question of State reform-of their duplicity in advocating reform before the people and afterwards killing the Free Suffrage bill in the Legislature-said they only advocated a Convention in order to smother Free Suffrage, and thus fasten upon the people a remnant of aristocracy. His remarks upon the subject of Reform were close and cutting, and were fully understood and appreciated by the people. They were centre shots, and told in the right quarter with good effect. Mr. Erwin is known to be a gentleman of rare abilities-has served one session in the Legislature, and as a politician I sincerely believe has no equal of his age in the State. rejoice, and the Democracy everywhere will rejoice that he has thus boldly and fearlessly renounced the heresics of Federalism, and taken his stand under the broad and national folds of the Democratic flag. He is fully able and always willing to sustain the po

The Whigs held a meeting here on Monday last, but were as silent as the grave in relation to Constitutional Reform. What's the matter? What's broke? A few years ago they boiled over with patriotic zeal for the people's rights in this behalf. The only capital left them appears to be land distribution. Alas, poor Yorick! N. W. Woodfin was nominated as the choice of the meeting for Governor. That class of citizens who, by Mr. Woodfin's vote in the last Legislature were forbidden the right of suffrage, would no doubt hail his nomination with a peculiar

sitions he has so gallantly taken.

Western men have had their eyes opened by the course of certain Whig members of the last Legislature. They are too stupid to see the consistency of advocating Reform before the people and then slaughtering a Reform bill in the Legislature. Whigs by their conduct have shown that they do not intend we shall have it at all, if they can prevent it; therefore the people will cooperate with the Democratic party as the true reform party.

I see the Spectator speaks very disparagingly of our meeting, and says most of the crowd present were Whigs. This is not so, but admitting it to be true, will the Editor be kind enough to tell the pub lic why his party saw so much attraction in a Democratic meeting and so little in their own the day before? For it is notorious that there were five times as many persons at the Democratic as at the Whig meeting

A BUNCOMBE DEMOCRAT.

PERSONAL. In addition to Hon. Abram Rencher and Mr. Wright, of Cumberland, members of the Democratic State Committee, we were pleased to see in the City last week, Samuel P. Hill, Esq., of Caswell, and Col. S. J. Person, of New Hanover. We found them all in good spirits, and as much devoted has been opened to the depth of about 70 feet, with as ever to Democracy, which is but another name i good government and popular rights.

Mr. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools, is also in the City. Mr. Wiley is devoting all his energies to the great cause of public instruc-

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT. We commence fo-day. and shall conclude in subsequent numbers, the Report of Mr. Comptroller Clarke, - It is a document of much interest to the people of the State.

Several articles prepared for this issue have been growded out by the space occupied by the Comptroller's Report.

Gideon Bradford, for the district of Providence George H. Reynolds, for the district of Brist Warren, Rhode Island. John Lynch, for the district of Richmond, Vir-

George Turner, for the district of Newport, Rhode Henry Hobart, for the district of New London, Connecticut.

Pennsylvania. Eben W. Allen, for the district of Nantucket, Massachusetts. William Bartoll, for the district of Marblehead, Massachusetts.

James Lytle, for the district of Presque Isle, (Erie,)

William S. Pomerov, for the district of Fairfield, Connecticut. Samuel T. Sawyer, for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia.

Hugh Archer, for the district of St. Mark's Flor-Ezra Chesebro, for the district of Stonington, Con-John S. Parker, for the district of Cherrystone

John A. Sherrad, for the district of Burlington, Julius A. Barratte, for the district of St. Mary's, Robert N. McMillan, for the district of Teche,

Ephraim K. Smart, for the district of Belfast,

SUPREME COURT.

(Franklin.) Louisiana.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19th. The State vs. Harris, from Person, argued by the Attorney General for the State, and Miller for the defendant. Brooks vs. King, from Forsythe, argued by Miller

and Morehead for plaintiff, and J. H. Bryan for de-FRIDAY, Jan. 20. Nissen rs. Tucker, from Forsythe, submitted by Miller for defendant,

Bayley rs. Kepley, from Davidson, argued by Miler and Lanier for plaintiff, and Bryan for defendant. The State rs. Cone, from Johnston, argued by Evans and Miller for defendant, and the Attorney General for the State.

The State rs. McNair, from Edgecombe, argued by Attorney General for State and Moore for defendant. The State es. Hyman and Austin, from Edgecombe, argued by Attorney General for the State, and Moore for defendant.

SATURDAY, January 21. Wright es. Bowden, in equity, from Duplin, argued by C. G. Wright for

Walling cs. Burroughs, in equity, from Martin, argued by Donnell for plaintiff and Biggs for defendant. Thigpen vs. Pitt, in equity from Pitt, argued by Biggs for plaintiff and Moore for defendant.

Poole rs. Scarborough, in equity from Wake, arred by Moore for plaintiff and Miller for defendant. MONDAY, January 23. Arrington cs. Yarbrough, n equity, from Franklin, argued by Moore for plaintiff and Lanier, Winston and Miller for defendant,

Certain Whig leaders, it is runored, held a private meeting a few nights since in the Supreme Court room in this City, to make arrangements for the approaching campaign. The old "Rolly Click" is neither dead nor asleep. As Mr. Webster said of the doctrine of the "divine right" of Kings, it has felt, "even in its grave, a returning sensation of resuscitation and vitality." The Whig candidate for Governor, it is rumored, is to be either Mr. Barnes, Mr. George Davis, Mr. Osborne, Mr. E. G. Reade, Mr. Barringer, or Mr. (General) Alfred Dockery. By the way, how does it happen that the Hon. R. S. Donnell-whom we are pleased to see in the City in attendance on the Supreme Court-is not referred to by the leaders about here as the probable nominee? Is the same felling at work against his section of the State, which, under Mr. Rayner's lead, defeated Edward Stanly when Gov. Manly was nominated?

Mr. Donnell is an able lawyer and a gentleman. He has served in Congress, and is popular in his section; and yet, so far as we can gather the feeling of the Whig leaders here, it seems to be clear that they are not favorable to his nomination. This is of course, no particular concern of ours; we dislike Mr. Donnell's politics as much as those of other Whigs, and do not even assume that he would be gratified to have the nomination; but this shall not prevent us from calling attention to his claims upon his party and the neglect with which it is apparent his section is to be treated.

Marcus Erwin, Esq. This gentleman, we are gratified to learn, took occasion in the late Buncombe Democratic meeting, to renounce the heresies of Federalism and to declare that his stand would be henceforth "under the broad and national folds of the Democratic flag." We concur heartily with our Asheville Correspondent in the high compliment he pays him. There are hundreds of independent and patriotic men in the Mountain District, who, with Mr. Erwin, will be found repudiating, again and again at the polls, the measures and the men of the socalled Whig but really Federal party. We shall be proud to co-operate with them in all movements having for their object the defence of Southern rights and the promotion of the prosperity and welfare of our beloved State.

We invite attention to the letter of our Washington Correspondent, which contains a brief but faithful sketch of matters and things during the week past at the Federal City.

"Copper Blossoms" are gathered and "wisely set for show" in nearly all the public office rooms in the county. We have not seen more promising specimens from any mines in process of development than those deposited in the Fire Insurance Office, from Flack's in Guilford, and McCracken's in Alamance. At Flack's, 16 miles northeast of Greensboro', the miners have gone about twenty feet deep, and at McCracken's, 2 miles west of Haw river, in Alamance, they have gone about thirty feet deep. The indications are such as to induce the proprietors to persevere, with a fine prospect of opening valuable veins.

The "Twin Mine," 7 miles west of Greensboro', The deeper they go, the better it becomes, and all the parties interested have our best wishes for a profitable result to their enterprise.

Circusboro' Patriot.

A STRINGENT LIQUOR LAW. We notice among the proceedings of the last common council at Fond du proceedings of the last common council at Fond du Lac, Mich., the following stringent "prohibitory liquor law." "Order. Be it ordered by the mayor and city council of the city of Fond du Lac, that all persons are hereby forbidder to sell or give, directly or indirectly, any intoxicaing liquors or dri iks of any kind to A. L. Rice, Jacob Powers, and Volney Witherell; and the Marshal of this city is hereby ordered to notify each and all persons in this city, licensed to sell strong and spirituous liquors, of this order."

apleasant out of doors weather continual rains, eets and mud. But this has not prevented the business of the day, nor interrupted the gaities of the evenings. The season thus far has just com-menced its round of pleasures. The various places of theatrical amusements have been well supplied by talent of the first artists, and well attended by the The Washington Assemblies opened their first

ball of the season this week. The reception of the Secretary of War, on Thursday, was brilliant beyond all his former parties—the gay and gorgeous appearance of the officers in full dress-the bright forms of the ladies like fairies added enchantment to the scene, while the giddy dance timed by strains of thrilling music made

"Soft eyes look love to eyes that spoke again, And all went merry as a marriage bell."

It is doubtful if any city in our country presents more inducements either to the statesman, or student, to the man of business or of pleasure than Washington at this season. To witness the discussions in the Supreme Court-the conflict of mind in the debates of Congress-the conversation and society of those who conduct the affairs of this repubic, are advantages by which one may learn more of the United States-their history in all current matters-their present aims as well as future prospects, in one week here, than in any other place for a year er an age. If literary in taste, the historians, poets and authors of the country often drawn together here, as well as the literati of other nations-the libaries of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institute. as well as the various lectures delivered by men of science-the splendid productions of genius in painting and sculpture, all spread a feast at which the most capricious appetite may be fully gratified. One will meet here not only the grave statesman, the learned scholar, and man of genius, but he may derive instructions from men from all portions of the Globe-from the Papal Nuncio immediately from the "Eternal City" to the roughest, but quick-witted pioneer from the Rocky Mountains.

The New York difficulties which have distracted

the Democratic party in that State, have been introduced in the House, and at this time is the absorbing question of interest in Congress. In Committee of the Whole on the reference of the President's Message, the discussions of any and every thing is in order. Mr. Cutting, an eminent lawyer from the city of New York, upon a question propounded by Mr. Smith, of Alabama, to Mike Walsh as to " who were the Hards and who were the Softs?" has made an explanation of the feelings and principles of his wing of the party, the Hards, while Mr. Hughes, his colleague, has defended, and ably too, the views and feelings of the Softs. Mr. Cutting has a fine appearance, and is evidently a man of ability. He appears to be about 50 years old, fine head, well toned voice, and his gestures are graceful and natural. Mr. Hughes is much younger, (about 30,) also a lawyer, an able debater, not so graceful, but quite as forcible an orator as Mr. Cutting. Other members of New York, Gen. Walbridge, (Hard,) Perkins, (Soft,) have participated, and the whole House, as well as crowded galleries have listened to their recital of their private griefs and family quarrels with some gusto, as the community generally receives the family broils and jars in domestic circles, without any wish to participate or take sides. The Hards alledge that they were the true friends of the Democracy, the Constitution and the South, while the Softs were following other idols; but by their speeches prove that they are not now very true friends to the Democratic party, and oppose the Administration. The Softs, while they do not dony the "soft impeachment" of having erred, acknowledge the error of their ways, and support cordially the Administration, the South, and the Democratic party. It is, as Bob Acres says, a "very pretty quarrel as it stands on paper " and confined to themselves where it ought to remain. No Southern State Rights member will say a word in this quarrel, and let them fight their own battles. It cannot be denied that the Hards have been in many cases true to the Democracy, and half Dickinson been placed in the Cabinet, or Cutting sent to France, this quarrel would not have arisen. The spoils-the spoils! Hine illo

The Senate adjourned over from Thursday to Monday, and the House over Saturday. The Senate with great unanimity and diligence passed through in one sitting, relief to the sufferers on board the San Francisco, of four months pay. Some of this body of most potent, grave and reverend signors" have taken in high dudgeon the amendment of the House to their bill making the Secretary of the Senate a disbursing agent of the Senate. The bill made him the Agent, and that his accounts should be audited by a committee of the Senate, and that this audit should be final. The amendment of the House requires that these accounts shall pass the accounting officers of the Treasury as all other accounts do. This is complained of as a want of courtesy to the Senate. The Constitution requires that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law, "and that a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time,' (art. 1, sec. 7.) and that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House." The idea of Hamilton was that the natural tendency of our government was to extravagance and corruption. The nation recollects well the heavy sums paid for constructice mileage to Senators until it had to be corrected by express enactment. It is not to be thought that the Senators would ever connive at any corruption or extravagance, but the checks and balances of the law should not be slighted on the mistaken regard to courtesy and etiquette. Doubtless the gallant officers of the Navy and Army would be glad to have their accounts treated with the same courtesy.

Gov. Foote, late of Mississippi, passed through the city this week, and gave us a touch of his boiling anger in the real "Roaring River" style. He poured out in a speech of nearly two hours at the Hotel the vials of his disappointed anger on General Davis, Judge Cushing, the Union newspaper, and the "rest of mankind, "-and thinks that the world is coming to an end, or at least the country is speeding with the rapidity of a locomotive under high press of steam, to ruin, because why? He has been prostrated by the people of his own State, and denied a seat in the Senate. He sails to-day from New York to California. His assault upon Gen. Davis was in bad taste, and his charge that he desired to leave the Cabinet for the Senate positively untrue. Gen. Davis was not a seeker of senatorial honors; the clevated position which he now holds, with so much honor to the nation and advantage to the service, would have been resigned only on the ground that the State which has so often honored him, demanded his services. Mississippi has an able Senator in Govern-or Brown, and a true and tried friend in the Secretary of war. The people have driven out of her border in thunder tones of indignant contempt the miserable timeserver who has tried to villify her brightest sons, and he has gone, to the joy of many and the respect and regrets of none.

Never to hope again." The manifestation shown was no token of respect

abiding here for the last week, the guest of the French Minister, Mons. Sartige. His appearance at Cincinnatti and elsewhere created excitements and mobs. I met him in company with the Secretary of State, and he seems quite a young man, does not speak English except through his Secretary, and is desirous of forming a correct opinion of our country. He leaves in the steamer from New York for Liverpool to day. The violence of the mob in Ginematti and the threatening placards in Now Orleans serious. e threatening placards in Now Orleans Services. Ref. Will be dispersion and life. Fortunately for least. these appeals to popular pasinjetos M De Rollisco lies at the libraia an The second second i msely to the

建设 fill come to next some

And principle in the

the Senate against the bill; but it is thought that the Northern Whigs in the House will go in a body against it. If they do, it will be fatal to their blands in the South, and sweep the last plank from a platform already shattered by the blow of public opinion. The editorial of the Union of yesterday has given some complaint on this point. The compromise of 1850 is a finality—the South acquiresced in it; and the North, South, East and West surread at Rellinbows on this point. agreed at Baltimore on this point. Even Mr. Dean, in the House, openly avowed this week on the floor that the compromise of 1850 applied with equal force to Nebraska, to Cuba, to Sonora, and all future Territory. The question is to be settled and practically applied for the first time in Judge Douglas' bill, and it will be seen who are sound and who are rotten upon this vital point. Congress have no right under the constitution to say to the people what shall be the constitution to say to the people what shall be the form of their internal government. Hence the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The Nebraska bill and the Compromise of 1850 merely leaves this and all similar questions to the people of the territory themselves. This question will produce deep feeling and interest and interest. will produce deep feeling and intense excitement and the coming storm is already heard in the distant crash of thunder. We may well say with the Queen in Hamlet.

That roats so loud and thunders in the index?" Will affect the public mindle when in full force and action. I shall keep you faithfully advised of men and acts on this important question, should it come up in the Senate next week, in my next. L. D.

From the Washington Union.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION. The subjoined important proclamation issued i the President of the United States, will be read with interest. It relates to a subject which has attracted a large share of public attention, and will be received with general approbation. It shows that the President is determined to interpose to maintain the in tegrity of the laws against violation; and to this end. he calls upon all good citizens to discountenance the proceedings alluded to, requiring all public officers to exert their authority to arrest and bring to trial all offenders. This step was called for by the intelligence received by the President, and will be properly appreciated. By the President of the United States _ A Proclam

Whereas information has been received by me that an unlawful expedition has been fitted out in the State of California with a view to invade Mexico -a nation maintaining friendly relations with the United States-and that other expeditions are organizing within the United States for the same unlawful purpose; and whereas certain citizens and inhabitants of this country, unmindful of their obligations and duties, and of the rights of a friendly power, have participated, and are about to participate, in these enterprises, so derogotory to our national character, and so threatening to our tranquility, and are thereby incurring the severe penalties imposed by law against such offenders:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, have issued this, my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise, or expedition, that the al conduct, will be rigidly enforced; and I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national character, as they respect our laws, or the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, such criminal enterprises; and I call upon all officers of this government, civil and military, to use any efforts, which may be in their power, to arrest for trial and punishment every such offen-

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this eighteenth day of s.] January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventyeighth of the independence of the United States, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President : W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

> " Will you walk into my parlor?" Said the spider to the fly

The Hon, Kenneth Rayner introduced a string of resolutions in a meeting lately held in Hertford county, which are about the richest specimen of cool presumption we have come across for a long time. The resolutions denounce the Democracy of course, and, as usual, brag loudly of what the Whigs ought to do, can do, and will do. This is all customary. But the Hon. Kenneth Rayner suddenly "lets down"-he begins to coo as softly as a dove, and by the time he gets to Distribution and Internal Improvements, he admits that the Whigs "rely for aid and co-operation upon the honest and patriotic portion of the Democrats of the State!" And in the next resolution in which the Compromise is eulogized and the Administration denounced, he "again invites the co-operation of the Union-loving Democrats of the State!"

How sweetly he talks! what an admirable courticr! "As the bee upon the flower, we hang upon the honey of thy eloquent tongue," Mr. Rayner. Surely, we should be alarmed for the safety of the citadel of Democracy in the presence of a suitor of such captivating and insinuating address, did we not know that Democratic boys have all been taught the story of the spider and the fly. Dem. Pioneer.

NEW SCHOOLS IN ROCKINGHAM. It will be seen by reference to our advertising colums, that the Rev. Jacob Doll, has taken charge of the new Female Academy at Madison. Mr. Doll is esteemed as an able minister, thorough scholar, and finished gentleman, well qualified to act as Principal of such an Institution. We would ask no further assurances of the usefulness of this School, than the fact of its being under the superintendance of the Rev. Jacob

It will also be seen that the friends of education at Wentworth have erected a new building and dedicated it to the purpose of establishing a permanent Male Academy, and secured the services of Mr. Rufus H. Smith, late one of the professors in the Germanton Masonic Institute. We can only repeat what we have heretofore said, that there are few better teachers than Rufus A. Smith. Greensborough Patriot.

An act having been passed by the Legislature of Indianna submitting to a popular vote the question of "license or no license" to sell liquor, the Supreme Court of that Commonwealth has decided that pro-

Georgia Legislature.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 19. The Georgia Legislature has ballotted five times for U. S. Senator without success. The last ballot stood : Dawson, whig and union, 98; McAllister, dem., 98; McDonald, S. R. 34. The election was then postponed till Monday.

to Acapulco in 52 hours.

Rumoured Loss of Another Steamer

Just as ready to have witnessed the exhibition of Punch and the harlequin directisements of any clown.

The Nuncio of the Pope, Mons. Bendini, has been abiding here for the last week, the guest of the French Minister, Mons. Sarting. His appropriate the last week the guest of the last week the guest of the last week. Liquor Law in Rhode Island.

> fast, by Mer. J. R. Ken manual and late Gen

> > **建物的 等。例如**

pe \$56; W. O. hhd. 243; R. O. Hhd. scarce \$

FLOUR Markets very bare—demand quick ng rates; S. F. \$7% @ \$7%; Extra \$7%; F COTTON—Dull, nominal-quotations, 9% eta. @ 9% eta. B. E. PEAS—95 @ \$1; white Beans \$1 25, GUANO—The monopolists have advanced the price 8

The past has been a good week for trade—the receipts of produce have been large. COTTON sold to manufactus rers at 9½ to 95%. CORN is in good demand at \$1 10 fb \$1 20 9 bushel, and scarce at that. The receiptain FLOUIN have been large, and demand good at \$5 10 for supero Seed OATS sells at 75 cts. per bushel from wagons.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 50 to 51 cents per gullon RAW do \$3 25 per bbl.
Estables of all kinds scarce, and bring high prices Carolinas.

DGECOMBE HOUSE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has taken this well known and long-established Hotel (for-merly known as Pender's Hatel, which has been consideramerly known as Pender's Hatel, which has been considerably enlarged and improved,) in the town of Tarborough and will endeavor to accommodate in a satisfactory manner those who may favor him with a call.

His stages continue running daily, (except Sunday, from Rocky Mount Depot on the Wilmington Railroad, to Tarborough—and tri-weekly from thence to Greenville connecting with the steamer Gov. Morehead, for Washington. He also continues to keep on hand horses and vehicles for the conveyance of persons to any convenient point they may desire.

GEORGE HOWARD.

Tarborough, Jan. 21, 1853.

MORTY DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, living 15 miles south-west of Raleigh, on the 19th of the present month, his Negro boy, RANSOM, 25 years old, thick and well set, good teeth, large white eyes, no marks recollected only a small scar I believe on the left side of his nock, cured up in a kind of immp. Said boy has a wife at Needham Beckwith's, a sister at Jesse Gooding's, and a brother in Pittsborough, Chatham County; he also has a sister and two children in Wake, his sister at P. B. Burt's, his two children at Sion Beckwith's.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy to the subscriber, or \$25 for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

January 25d, 1854.

ALSEY HUNTER.

January 25d, 1854.

\$200 REWARD. A PROCLAMATION, BY HIS EXCELENCY DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North

Carolina.

Whereas, it has been represented to me that one Jonathan Baker, late of the county of Dumberland, stands charged with the murder of one —— Edwards, in said county, and that the said Jonathan Baker has fied from justice and caped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Jonathan Baker may be arrested and brought to justice, I do hereby issus this my Proclamation offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION Jonathau Baker is about five feet six inches high, light Given under my hand and attosted with the Great Seal of the State of North Carelina, at the City of Raleigh, this 17th January, A.

D., 1854. By the Governor, San't F. Adaus, jr., Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1854.
[Fayetteville Carolinian will copy six times.]

RS. MAYNARD WOULD INFORM THE PUB RS. MAY NARD WOULD INFORM THE PUB-LIC that she has recently rented and fitted up the large WHITE HOUSE on Hillsborough Street; three hun-dred yards West of the Capitol, and in the immediate neigh-borhood of the late residence of the Rev. Dr. Mason, and opposite that of Mr. Courts, near the line of the Rail Road that connects the Raleigh and Gaston to the Central Rail Road, which HOUSE she respectfully presents to the public as a BOARDING HOUSE. She would be glad to accommodate and use every effort to please the travelling community, day boarders and monthly boarders. Her TABLE shall be supplied with the best luxuries the market affords, and every comfort added to those who may

choose to stop.

She would also state that she has recently built some thirty or forty STALLS for the accommodation of Horses which she will board by the day, week, or month, at as moderate prices as can be afforded. Ostlers attentive and accommodition of the state dating and will be ready at all hours to obey the public call.
MARTHA MAYNARD,

Raleigh, January 19, 1854. [Register will please copy.]

UNION HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, Va.—THIS
HOTEL is situated on Main Street, convenient to the
business part of the town. The Proprietors have recently
erected, upon their premises, a large and commodious brick
building, containing eleven comfortable rooms, which, with the old buildings, will enable them to furnish good accommodations for any number of visitors.

Determined to minister to the comfort of their guests by every means in their power, they respectfully patronage of the public

FINCH & BOYD, Proprietore. 19-17. January 16, 1854.

WENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. About the 15th of last month, two of my negro men were discovered near Charlotte, North Carolina, and one of them was apprehended. They are named Sam and Carter,
—Carter managed to escape. I am informed that he was
formerly owned by a gentleman, who lived near Danville, in Virginia, and whose name is Jack Hardeman. The boy Sam, informs me that Carter was endeavoring to make his way back to the place he formerly lived at. Carter is of medium height and size, very black, has a bad countenance; has lost one of his toes, and is 25 or 10 years old. I offer twenty-five dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement in any safe jail, so that I can get him.

ROBERT L. MIMS.

Port Valley, Houston County, Geo., Jan. 15, '54. 19-16t. A MINED to fix his permanent residence in Raleigh, begs leave to offer his services to parents and principals of Schools for teaching Music and the modern languages and for tuning Pianos. As a guarantee of his qualifications he has a diploma from the University of Heidelberg, and testimonials from Oakland College, at Bloomfield, N. J., where he has taught with great success for the last four years; and is permitted to refer those, who would favor him with their patronage to the Rev. Dr. Mason, rector of the Episcopal Church, and to Mr., W. D. Cooke, principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

He is to be found at his residence in the brickhouse of the North-east corner of the lot owned by Mr. Gee. W. Mordecai, or at the Store of F. Mahler & Co., on Main street, where any communications to him may be left.

Raleigh, January 12, 1854. CARD.-THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETER-

Raleigh, January 12, 1854.

RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS! A By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee.

TOTICE -A. B. & N. L. STITH HAVING CLOSED Their business in Raleigh, have rented the Store house recently occupied by Selby & Murray for an office.

They respectfully request those persons indebted to them to call immediately and settle their accounts, otherwise they will be compelled to place them in the hands of efficers for

They have on Consignment a few Pipes of Fre dy and Baskets of Champagae Wine which they at New York cost, and invite dealers to call an

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. We have a rumor here that another Pacific steamer was lost on Christmas day. All the passengers and their property were saved.

It is also stated that the California wall resident that they have secured the services of Resident that the California wall resident that they have secured the services of Resident that the services of Resident that they have secured the services of Resident that the services of Reside

Tuition from \$7.50 to \$15.

By order of the Trustees,

JAMES IRVIN, Bee'y

LAW NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO B. CIGH respectfully affers his services to all persons have business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Striof Courts of Wake and addining Counties, as an ATT NET and COUNSELLOR.